

in April, 1896, and he noticed the extraordinary spine on the hind tibiæ, and placed the species in his collection under the MS. name *mirabilis*. I have also taken it here, and at Kirtling, in April, May, June and July, but it seems to be commonest in April.

I know of no described species with the above characters, and it seems hardly possible that any student of this group could have overlooked the peculiar spine on the hind tibiæ.

Sussex Lodge, Newmarket :  
January, 1902.

#### AN AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF *MICROPTERYGIDÆ*.

BY E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.Z.S.

No species of the Family *Micropterygidae*, so interesting from its highly primitive character, has hitherto been recorded from Australia, nor have I ever previously obtained one, though I now possess over 2000 species of *Tineina* from that region. On the other hand from New Zealand, with 230 *Tineina*, I know of nine species of *Micropterygidae*; and as these latter are, from their invisibility in flight, especially likely to be overlooked, no doubt more remain to be discovered. The present species is nearly allied to a New Zealand one; and as there is a sufficiency of biological evidence to indicate a former land connection between Queensland and the northern extremity of New Zealand by way of New Caledonia, it seems reasonable to conclude that the close relationship of *Palæomicra calliplaca* from Queensland and *P. zonodoxa* from the north of New Zealand points in the same direction, and (from the figures quoted above) that their place of origin is properly New Zealand.

#### *PALEOMICRA CALLIPLACA*, *n. sp.*

♂ ♀. 7—8 mm. Neuration as in *P. zonodoxa*, but vein seven of fore-wings to apex. Head ferruginous. Palpi pale ochreous. Antennæ dark grey, with basal pale ferruginous band. Thorax whitish-yellow. Abdomen dark grey. Anterior and middle legs whitish-ochreous, apex of joints black; posterior legs dark grey, apex of joints whitish-ochreous. Fore-wings suboblong, costa bent near base, thence gently arched, apex acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded; bright deep purple; an elongate pale brassy-yellow median basal spot, extending to one-fifth; a rather narrow, straight, pale brassy-yellow fascia before middle; apical third strewn with pale brassy-yellow scales, sometimes forming a defined costal dot at two-thirds; cilia dark grey, round apex ochreous-white except at base. Hind-wings rather dark grey, lighter anteriorly, sometimes purplish-tinged; cilia grey.

Eight specimens received from Dr. A. J. Turner, who took the

species in plenty on Mount Tambourine, 20 miles south of Brisbane, Queensland, in November and December. The hill is covered with luxuriant tropical forest, and amongst this he found *P. calliplaca* in great numbers resting on the flowers of a small shrub (*Claoxylon australe*, one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*); it seemed strictly confined to this plant, but considering the known habits of the group, the moths were probably feeding on the flowers, and the food-plant of the larvæ would be something quite different.

Elmswood, Marlborough:

January, 1902.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ORIENTAL *LIMNICHINI* (COLEOPTERA,  
FAM. BYRRHIDÆ).

BY D. SHARP, M.A., M.B., F.R.S.

When studying the Central American *Limnichini* for the *Biologia Centrali Americana*, I found that I must establish several new genera, and I was very much surprised, on comparing the Oriental forms in my collection with those from the New World, to find that there was an extreme similarity. Nevertheless, on investigating the structural characters it seems that most of the Oriental forms will be placed in genera different from those of the New World, and I here establish two new genera for the eastern forms. One of the eastern species I cannot, however, distinguish from *Cyphonichus*, a Central American genus.

Although the *Limnichini* are amongst the most neglected of the *Coleoptera*, they prove to be of considerable interest. The arrangements of minor structural points so as to facilitate the perfect packing together of the limbs when "feigning death" are really remarkable. Extremely few exotic forms have yet been described, though it is now evident that the subfamily is rather richly represented in tropical regions. The Munich Catalogue of *Coleoptera* enumerates only two species as occurring outside Europe and North America. I have recently described some twenty or thirty Central American forms, and the descriptions I now make of some Oriental allies will prevent its being supposed that the subfamily is absent from the eastern tropics. The two exotic species listed in the Munich Catalogue are from Tasmania and the Cape Verde Islands. The genus *Ersachus*, placed by Erichson in *Limnichini*, and since quite lost sight of, must be removed to the family *Parnidæ*.